THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888. WARHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P.S. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court. Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. iz months, with Sunday hree months, without Sunday 1.20

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WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Telephone Calls. Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms..... 242 HON. ROGER Q. MILLS is sick, and will not

be able to be in Richmond to-day. Ir "his Frequency from Floyd" can get back in time, he can be accommodated with a

joint discussion. PROHIBITIONISTS and Democrats are holdmore honest over there than in some other

THE Atlanta Constitution has discovered that protection in China causes leprosy. Why, then, does the Constitution favor protection in America?

IT is said that Cal Brice has returned to New York from his rainbow chasing satisfied that the Northwest cannot be swerved from its Republican moorings.

WE honestly think the Democratic party has had enough of free trade for the present, and would like to go slow on that question for about ninety days.

BRADSTREET'S is authority for the statement that a steel rail "trust" has been formed in Europe, Of later days the Trust or Bust Democracy have not been so wildly asserting that there are no "trusts" in free-trade England.

WHEN the Republican tariff commission remorted a bill that reduced the tariff duties 20 per cent., Democrats ridiculed it as a mere bagatelle. Now, all the Democratic orators, from Orater Puff up and down, are swearing themselves black in the face that the Mills bill reduces the tariff less than 5 per cent.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "President Cleveland has lost more Democratic and independent support in the Northwest by his pension vetoes and fisheries measage than he has gained from the Republicans by his tariff policy. There is not a State in the Northwest which does not promise Harrison a larger majority than it gave Blaine."

In his Cooper Union speech, Mr. Henry Watterson said:

"I say this in no discouraging mood or captious spirit; but I should be less truthful than I should be, less candid than I always intend to be, if I contended that in the Mills bill the country is getting anything like what it ought to have.'

General Harrison said the Mills bill is but a

MAJOR CALKINS is willing to meet Mr. Bynum in joint debate if Senator Voorbees must be permitted to back out from his own challenge. The eager Democrats can have their souls edified in one way or another, if they have any stomachs for fighting. The joint discussion business has not turned out just as "his Frequency from Floyd" expected it would when he talked so peart and chipper.

THE report of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, shows that the average wages of employes in woolen-mills in the United States was \$1.49 per day, against 88 cents per day in British mills. (Annual report for 1886, page 226.) We defy any freetrader to show how American manufacturers. even with free wool, could compete with British manufacturers without an equalization of

MR. BYNUM sends a dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution assuring the readers of that paper that Indiana will go Democratic. He must have felt that he was taking a great risk in doing this, since the wicked editors and compositors who he declares misrepresented him in his Piedmont speech might The garbied his dispatch. However, it appears that this was printed correctly, and that he will be compelled to "explain" nothing

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, spoke in the Senate of "the infamous system of protection," and when the expression was called to his attention on Monday reiterated it. It was M. Vest who wrote to a Missouri club that Mr. Cleveland had "challenged the protected industries to a war of extermination," and he honored him for it. Mr. Vest will have to be pulled down by the Democratic managers who are making a campaign of evasions and decep-

A NEW election law in Maryland provides that glass ballot-boxes shall be used instead of wooden ones, thus preventing one form of fraud which has been a scandal in that State for many years. This, and the fact that a new registration of voters omits the names of many dead men who have been voted by proxy, lead to hopeful anticipations among Republicans. Some of them are sanguine enough to hope that, with an honest vote, the State may be carried for Harrison, but all are confident of gaining several Congressmen

this fall. The new election law was passed as a result of the reform movement in Baltimore last year, and through the efforts of the leaders in that movement.

granulated sugar in this market from 57-5 cents in January, 1887, to 7 11-16 cents on the first of the present month. The coal combination does the same thing with anthracite. -New York World. Both these are Democratic trusts. The Sugar Trust is protected by the Mills bill and

THE Sugar Trust has advanced the price of

Democratic Manager Bill Scott is the head and front of the coal combination. Down with the trusts.

FREE wool means the end of sheep-raising in the United States, and that means an advance in the price of meat to every American family. Do away with mutton-raising, as free wool inevitably would, and we should soon have dear meats. There is not a meateater in the United States to-day who does not save far more in the reduced price of meats by reason of sheep-raising than he could possibly save in the reduced price of woolen goods by a repeal of the duty on wool

THE Portland Oregonian says: "There seems to be no doubt whatever that California will vote for Harrison by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. Few of our States would be more injuriously affected by the Democratic tariff policy than California, and the people appear to be thoroughly awake to the fact. The contest in California is pitched solely on the tariff question. The Mills bill attacks most of the protected industries of the State, and the response of the people will be similar to that of the people of Oregon."

THE man or the paper that speculates on the Maine election, comparing it with the result in 1884, without taking into account Mr. Blaine's personality as a candidate for the ing joint meetings in Illinois. The allies are presidency, simply advertises a desire to mis-If there is such a thing as "State pride" it was brought out in Maine in September, 1884, and had a remarkable effect In 1888, with a candidate so far removed as General Harrison is, the Republicans of Maine increased their average plurality for the last six years fully five thousand. That is the cold fact.

THE present tariff is not a war tariff. It is the tariff of 1883. The tariff has been reduced four times since the war, but not with a view of abolishing protection. The Democratic campaign ery of "Down with the war tariff" is a false pretense, for the simple reason that there is no war tariff. Their real objective point is "Down with protection." The only war tax in existence is the internalrevenue tax, which the Democracy insist on retaining as a means of creating a surplus and an ambush from which to fight protec-

AN Aurora, Ind., correspondent writes to the Philadelphia Press that the old soldiers in his vicinity "are doing all they can for Congressman C. C. Matson, I. e., to punish him for his uncomradelike conduct as chairman of the House pensions committee when he de serted the soldiers, the widows and orphans and joined the solid South in pointing out the poor-house to the helpless fellows who saved the government of which Matson is now a member." Reports from other parts of the State indicate that all the Indiana soldiers are "working for Matson" in the same

MR. HARRISON again misstates the leading issue of the campaign. He claims that it involves a dispute about the constitutional power of the government to levy protective duties. This is not true. No one authorized to represent the Democratic party denies this power.-Buffalo Courier.

Grover Cleveland said, in his letter of acceptance, that the surplus was accumulated through the tariff laws by "an utter perversion of the power of the government." Hon. Joseph E. McDonald said, in a speech in Indianapolis, only a few nights ago, that-

"I am opposed to the so-called protective system upon the ground that it is a violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution conferring the taxing power."

Are these gentlemen authorized to repreat the Democratic party

THE New York Herald reads the sand-lo Bill Scott Democracy a lesson over the higgledy-piggledy in which they have placed their party by the passage of the Chinese restriction bill. The Herald says:

"Let us trust that this dreary Chinese uestion is settled. And if our relations with hina are settled likewise let us hope that Mr. Bayard may pull us out. May we not suggest, however, that there be no more of this hysterical legislation? If Democratic politicians have 'measures' affecting grave. ong-protected international interests let us at ast have a quorum in the House to vote on

The truth is that the Bill Scott bill emanated from the White House, and was intended as a political trap to catch the Republicans Instead of this, it is Grover Cleveland who was found caught when the trap is sprung.

THE Lafavette Courier says a wholesale firm of that city received a letter on Monday from Alex. Kerr. Bro. & Co., of Baltimore, manufacturers of domestic and importers of English salt, in answer to a large order from the Lafayette firm, in which the Messrs. Kerr express regret that they cannot supply the goods at the figures indicated in the order. and conclude with the following statement in explanation of their inability to do so:

"Ocean freights have advanced, and the English salt-makers have formed a trust and are putting prices up, thinking the Mills bill

The Baltimore firm that wrote the letter is a very strong one, extensively engaged both in manufacturing and importing salt. The statement above quoted was made in the line of business. It shows that, under a false impression that the Mills bill has passed, the foreign manufacturers of salt are already combining to obtain control of the American market. The Mills bill repeals the duty on

THE Philadelphia Record tells of a fash ionable but thrifty young bridegroom who stole a march on his father-in-law by promptly cashing the \$10,000 check which the latter had placed among the wedding gifts merely as a form, and with the purpose of destroying it after the guests had gone. The curious stories affoat in regard to President Cleve-

land's \$10,000 contribution to the campaign fund give rise to the suspicion that comething of the same kind happened in his case. There is reason to believe that he meant that check to serve merely as a reminder of duty to other Democratic office-holders, a sort of 20 per cent. warning, so to speak; but that the string which he had attached to it broke when he began to pull in, and the committee got the money before he could notify the bank not to pay. It is very unfortunate, especially as Mr. Cleveland will need that money after next March.

ANNA DICKINSON.

Anna Dickinson begins a campaign of ten speeches in Indiana at Richmond to-night. To-morrow she will speak in Muncie, and on Saturday night in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. The appearance of Miss Dickinson in the political canvass this year is an event. Older citizens will remember her matchless services twenty years ago to the cause of the government, since which time she has been followed with admiring eves in whatever field she has entered. For many years Miss Dickinson was withdrawn from the platform, but a short time since she returned to it with a lecture on Joan of Arc, that showed she had lost none of the wonderful fire, and force, and elegance that characterized her earlier efforts on the rostrum. This year she is enlisted heart and soul for the Republican cause, and her eloquent voice will be one of the most potential agencies to carry it forward to triumph. The Journal extends a hearty welcome to Miss Dickinson upon coming into Indiana. Her short tour of the State should be greeted with audiences worthy her ability

and fame. THE CONGRESSIONAL BACE. If Mr. Bynum finds bimself on the defensive from the outset of this campaign, he has himself and his party mainly to thank. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland thought he was doing smart thing in pushing the tariff issue to the front, and perhaps Mr. Bynum thought he was doing an equally smart thing in mounting the hobby, but the result must have been disappointing. The net outcome is the nomination by the Republicans of a candidate who represents every factor in the case that Mr. Bynum does not represent, and whose personal record is a much stronger argument in favor of protection than all Mr. Bynum can say in favor of free trade. Mr. Chandler represents the influences which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the United States, and which have made this so largely a manufacturing district. Starting as a mechanic, he has become an employer and manufacturer. He was working with his hands while Mr. Bynum was working with his jaw. He has paid out wages, while Bynum has paid out talk. The career of Mr. Chandler and that of thousands like him, gives the lie to all of Bynum's arguments in favor of free trade. Bynum makes a mistake in running for Congress. He ought to be running for Parliament. The economic policy he is advocating belongs on the other side of the water; it is English, you know. Mr. Chandler represents the American idea and the American interests of the Seventh district. Mr. Bynum represents a theory, not a condition. In his Atlanta speech he represented the workingmen of Indianapolis as an impoverished, half-starved lot, out of work four months in the year, without money and without credit, the slaves of capital, all on account

THE MILLS BILL.

why Bynum is on the defensive.

manufacturer, gives the lie to all of Mr. By-

The pretense that the Mills bill reduces the present average rate of duty on dutiable goods only 5 to 7 per cent. is a cowardly attempt to evade the issue and misrepresent the character of the bill. Mr. Thurman said in one of his recent speeches that the bill reduces the present average rate of duties "less than 6 per cent." Mr. Mills himself claims that it makes a reduction of only 4 6-10 per cent., while Bynum and the small fry generally agree on a 7 per cent. reduction as a conveniently sized campaign argument. These tricksters convict themselves out of their own mouths. Mr. Mills bases his reduction of 4 6-10 per cent. on the importations of 1887. The total revenue derived in that year on the dutiable goods embraced in his estimate was \$212,032,424. If his bill reduces the duties on 4 6-10 per cent. it would throw off only \$9,774,695. Yet he claims that as a means of disposing of the surplus the bill would reduce the revenues over \$50,000,000. In other words, to catch voters who may be in favor of abolishing the surplus, he says his bill would reduce the revenues over \$50,-000,000, and to catch those who favor protection he says it would reduce the tariff less than 5 per cent.

Mr. Mills and the other tricksters omit to mention that in their pretended calculation of averages they do not include the large additions to the free list made from the present dutiable list by the Mills bill. Including the articles placed on the free list and those on which existing duties are reduced, the real reduction made by the Mills bill on the present tariff is within a fraction of 25 per cent. But, after all, as General Harrison says, it is not a question of schedules, but of wide-apart principles. The length of the step proposed to be taken by the Mills bill is of less consequence than the direction. The direction is toward free trade.

MR. CARLISLE'S CONPESSION.

Speaker Carlisle, in repelling the idea that under free trade the United States would be flooded with foreign cheap goods to the ruin of American manufactures, said:

"Why, gentlemen, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Liverpool to New York, it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year. If all the Cupard vessels plying between Boston and New York and European ports were to be employed, it would require them twenty-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the . Pennsylvania railroad carries in a year."

This is a confession and avoidance. It virtually admits that ship-loads of cheap foreign goods would be brought in, but says it could do no harm, because it would take all the

ships in the world "two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year." What has that to do with the question? Are we to admit foreign manufactures free because our railroad traffic enormously exceeds the ocean traffic of the world? A more ridiculous proposition was never broached. If Mr. Carlisle's argument concerning the enormous volume of our railroad traffic proves anything, it proves that our domestic trade is infinitely more important and valuable than foreign trade, and that we would be fools to surrender the former in the vain hope of increasing the latter. Mr. Carlisle has made a powerful argument in favor of retaining the control of American markets for Americans.

THE DEMOCRACY FOR FREE TRADE.

The New York Star is a subsidized organ of the national Democratic committee. statement is made on the authority of the New York Sun. What the Star says and reports is good Democracy. In its Tuesday's issue it reports "Brooklyn Ablaze with Genuine Democratic Enthusiasm," and immediately after this headline is a report of a number of Democratic meetings. The report says:

"The biggest crowd of the evening marched out to listen to Henry George and a number of other single-tax reformers. It did not matter to them that the Democratic platform did not contain all the planks they desired. There were enough in it to encourage them to whoop things enthusiastically.

"The meeting was held at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton street and Atlantic avenue. It was jammed to the doors by an enthusiastic crowd, eager to cheer every mention of the names of Cleveland and Thurman. Everett Glacken occupied the chair and made a long speech, explaining the land-tax theory Henry George. 'Free trade, free land and free men,' he said, 'is the battle-cry of the single-tax reformers.' Mr. Glacken pointed to a banner over the platform containing the same legend, and the crowd cheered again.

"Louis F. Post was received with a round of applause as he ascended the platform. He spoke for over half an hour, and contended that labor everywhere should support Cleve-

"Henry George explained in detail the latest message of President Cleveland. It was the finest, he said, since the days of Jefferson, and

contended that it was a good step in the direction of free trade. "Mr. George then took hold of the protection hobby, and, amid the cheers of those present, attacked it fiercely. He said that the Republican party were afraid to face the real issue, or to step into the arena and debate the question of tariff-reform. Instead of that, they gave publicity to lying stories, and printed bogus articles from English papers. There were some members of the Democratic party, he said, who allowed themselves to be led away frightened by this bugaboo. Once let Grover Cleveland be re-elected, and all that would cease. Cleveland was the man for the people. 'He is the man of destiny.'

And yet the Democratic party is not for free trade! General Harrison said the Mills bill is only a step, but the important thing is the direction, not the length. Mr. Henry George said, of Mr. Cleveland's letter: "It was a good step in the direction of free trade."

THE English have been consistent. A friend looking through Boswell sends the Journal the following extract from the journal of Dr. Johnson, of Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1773. shows English thought at that time respect ing workingmen and their wages. The great Doctor said, more than one hundred years

"It is difficult for a farmer in England to find day laborers, because the lowest manufact urers can get always more than a day laborer. I is of no consequence how high the wages of manufacturers are; but it would be of very bad consequence to raise the wages of those who procure the immediate necessaries of life, for that would raise the price of provis-

of the protective tariff. The candidacy of Mr. "Here then, is a problem for politicians, Chandler, a self-made man, and successful It is not reasonable that the most useful body of men should be the worst paid, yet it does not appear how it can be ordered otherwise. num's theories. This is one of the reasons It were to be wished that a mode for its being otherwise were found out. In the meantime it is better to give temperary assistance by charitable contributions to poor laborers at times when provisions are high than to raise their wages; because if wages are once raised they will never get down again."

This is England's policy to-day. Wage are being reduced, and more than one million people are dependent on charity.

REV. DR. FELLOWS, president of the lowe State Temperance Alliance, in a letter to th

Northwestern Advocate, at Chicago, writes: "It will be preceived that there never was separate and distinct prohibition political party organization in Iowa until 1884. the enactment of our prohibitory law. The so-called third party of 1875 to 1879 formulated no political platform, effected no political organization, and nominated only a candidate for Governor. It also appears that the conventions were not called for the purpose of nomi nating candidates, and that not one in ten of Iowa prohibitionists deemed it wise to vote for the Prohibition candidate for Governor when nominated.'

In his Cooper Institute address Mr. Henry

Watterson said of the Mills bill: "The tendency of the measure is what the protectionists fear, and well they may, for we intend to bring down the mountain of protection to the low level of a peace footing."

This is in harmony with other utterances of Mr. Watterson. In the Courier-Journal he said "the Democratic party is a free-trade party or it is nothing."

THE following letter has been received by Congressman McKinley, of Ohio. The signers represent at least balf a million workingmen: "Dear Sir-Having seen by the papers that Mr. Mills and others, in their speeches in the House of Representatives upon the tariff bill, have asserted the wages paid to labor were no higher in the United States than in Europe, we, the undersigned, desire to state, through you, to the members of Congress that such statements are misleading and false. Wages are higher in this country than in any other in the world. Notwithstanding the fact that the statements have been made by members on the floor of the House of Representatives that the tariff only benefits the manufacturers, and that they receive all the advantages from the pro-

tection given by the government, we know that we receive our share of the benefits of protection on the industries we represent. "We therefore emphatically protest against any reduction of the duties that will bring us on a level with the low price paid for labor in Europe. We insist upon the maintenance of a strong protective tariff, in order to maintain an American standard of wages for American workingmen. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM WEIHE, President of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. WM. MARTIN, Secretary of Amalgamated sociation of Iron and Steel Workers. JOHN CONKLING, Master Workman National Assembly Iron and Steel Workers', Knights of Labor. JOHN COFFEY, Master Workman Glass Blow-

ers' Assembly 149. Louis Arrington, Master Workman Glass Blowers' Assembly 143. JAMES CAMPBELL, President of Local Assembly 300, Knights of Labor, Window Glass Workers of America. WM. J. SMITH, President American Flin Glass Workers' Union. WM. J. DILLON, Secretary.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND has writen an essay for a syndicate of newspapers which she calls "Green Thoughts." Rose Elizabeth evidently read her brother's immature pro-

duction called his letter of acceptance, and de termined not to be left behind in a literary way.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Please state (1) the total value of the agricultural products of this country for the year 1887; (2) total value of the finished products of iron for the same year; (3) value of textile fabrics for same year. How much in value of these products was exported and what was done with the balance of the productions.

EIGHTH WARD. We have no return of the total agricultural products for 1887. The leading crops for the year were valued as follows: Corn. 2646,106,-770; wheat, \$310,612,960; oats, \$200,699,790; cotton, \$254,117,350; potatoes, \$91,120,000. This does not include several crops of considerable value, nor dairy products, live stock, etc. The census report of 1886 gave the estimated value of all farm products at \$2,212,540,927. The latest report of manufactured products is

for 1880. In that year iron and steel manufactures were valued at \$296,557,685. The total manufactured products in 1880 were valued at \$5,369,579,000 or more than double the agricultural products for the same year. The value of cottou manufactures in 1880 was \$177,900,000, and of woolen goods, \$151,200,000.

Our total exports of merchandise in 1887 were valued at \$703,022,923, of which \$523,073,774 were agricultural products. Our total exports of farm products and manufactures increased from \$134,900,000 in 1850 to \$316,242,000 in 1860, and to \$823,946,000 in 1880.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the requisite age for a person to enter West Point, and how can he get the appointment? 2. What States have third-party prohibition laws, if any? 3. How many have local option, and what ones? 4. What ones have high license laws? JAMES McCOY.

MONROE CITY, Ind. He must must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years. Each congressional district is entitled to one appointment. Write to your Congressman. 2. None. 3. The plan is in successful operation in several Southern States, and is now being tried in New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Chio, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebrasks; but in some of the States a local-option feature is combined with high taxation.

To the Editor of the Indiauspolis Journal: Will you please tell me who Abel Shufflebottom was and what did he write? A READER. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15. The name was used by Robert Southey pseudonym. See list of Southey's works.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the present treasury surplus? GOODLAND, Ind. READER. On Sept, 10 it was \$103,950,000.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THEY are already referring to the Old Roman as a "cramp-pain" orator. - New York Tribune. In a public address Stephen A. Douglas said the Democratic national ticket "consists of hangman and a handkerchief."

MRS. MATILDA FLETCHER, of Des Moines, Ia., is making forcible and effective campaign speeches for the Republicans in New York. A STRAW vote taken on an excursion comprised entirely of Nebrasks farmers, illustrates the general feeling throughout the State. It

Fisk, pone. AFTER the election "Thank God" Brooks can take the platform with a new lecture, to-wit: The Open Mouth and the Big Foot in it; or, every Candidate His Own Burchard."-Port-

was as follows: Harrison, 654; Cleveland, 91

MR. H. I. KIMBALL, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and owner of the Kimball House, says he believes Harrison will be elected, and that if he is it will be in his power to split the solid South. In a speech at New Brunswick N. J., the

other night, Congressman Reed created much merriment by speaking of the speeches of the Democratic candidate for Vice-president as "the ancient ideas of Judge l'hurman, of Rome." AT a meeting of the local Greenback party organization in Rochester resolutions were

unanimously adopted indorsing the whole Re-

publican platform and promising firm support of Harrison and Morton in the coming campaign. -Utica Herald. An attache of the Democratic national head marters called on Mayor Hewitt, and in bantering tone said: "We never see you up at beadquarters, Mr. Mayor." "No, and you won't," responded the Mayor. "Ob, you should remember that good biblical maxim, forgive and forget," replied the gentlemen. "No, I can't do

bat." said the Mayor. "When I am kicked out

of a house I never enter it again." W. D. HOARD, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, is developing unexpected strong points, and if music has not lost its charm he will undoubtedly get there by a large majority. In addition to his conceded ability as a singer of "Finnegan's Wake," the Milwankee Sentinel declares that "he can thess make a fiddle talk and cry." He doesn't set himself up as a virtuese, but in the quiet of the evening, when the cares of the day are done, he can make your heels quiver with "Money Musk"

and "Devil's Dream." HON, FRANCIS JOHNSON, editor of the Deutsche-Amerikaner, published in Lafayette, is one of the leading German politicians of the State. He is a scholarly man. He represented Tipecanoe county in the State Senate four years ago. He is a Democrat, but in a recent issue of his paper expressed himself strongly on the tariff question in reviewing a speech made by Senator Voorhees. Mr. Johnson's views are of interest, as expressing those of the thoughtful, intelligent German-Americans of the State. The Deutsche-Amerikaner says:

In our opinion, it is not only the duty of the gov-

ernment to collect a tax required for the immediate expenditures of the government, but it is also one of the highest and most sacred duties of the government afford, by all means possible, sufficient protection to the prosperous and independent development of all the resources, industries and manufactures of the country. And this latter duty can only be properly performed by establishing an adequate protective tariff-adequate for the purpose of guaranteeing not only to the capitalist who invests his money in home industry protection against untair competition from abroad, also to the laborer and mechanic protection in his demands for good wages against the starvation wages of the pauper labor in European countries. That is all a tariff properly adjusted can do and should be expected to do, leaving the full adjustment of prices and wages to the regular law of supply and demand. * * Il articles, which can either not be produced in America at all or only in small sections of the country (sugar and rice for instance) should be placed on the free list. If properly revised and readjusted in this spirit of protection where it is really needed, we think the revenue derived from the tariff would not much exceed the amount need ed for government expenditures, and certainly not lead o an undue accumulation of money in the treasury. The repeal of the tariff duty on sugar alone would ut down the revenue about sixty million dollars per annum and would materially cheapen an article which argely enters into the consumption of every household in the land, and which can only be produced in a

Inion. Why not do away with it? The Average Reduction Trick.

very small section of the country - in one State of the

There are various ways of playing the aver age reduction trick. This is one of them: "My bill is not a free-trade bill," said Roger Quixote Mills, prancing around in a recent peech: "it provides for an average reduction of only 7 per cent." "Will the gentleman allow me to ask him

uestion?" said a quiet man in the audience. "Of course." "Your salary as Congressman, I believe, is \$5,000 a year!" stated the quiet man. "It is," replied the great orator. "And the President's is \$50,000?"

'Yes, sir.'

"Making together \$55,000?" "Of course," said the great orator, impa-"Now," continued the quiet man, "if we put President's pay-just as you have done with wool without disturbing rice-that would be an

average reduction of only a trifle over 9 per

cent. How would you stand that kind of aver-

age reduction?" "Oh, you go home and roak yo' head," felicit ously replied the great orator. A Condition, Not a Theory. Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Thurman (taying his hand apprehensively

on his stomach)—My friends, you must excuse me from speaking any longer. It is a condition,

and not a theory, that confronts me, and the condition is somewhat threatening. Not Popular Down There. Carthage, N. C., Protectionist. If you want the infernal internal revenue kept

on, vote for Cleveland

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD

New York Continues to Show Unmistakable Drift to the Republicans.

New York Special to Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Thebe Tells Who Befriended Him-"A Campaign of Intellect" in Kentucky-California Certain to Go for the Republicans.

The news from the interior of this State grows more encouraging for the Republicans every day. Secretary Fassett has just returned from a tour extending as far west as Buffalo, and be declares that New York is as solidly in the Republican column as Indiana, which the Democrats now admit, when they talk frankly, will give General Harrison a majority. The increasing confidence in claiming this State is based, in some measure, on the strong position in which Warner Miller is entrenched on the liquor question. Mr. Miller is making one of the bravest and most manly canvasses ever attempted in politics, here or elsewhere. There is no mistaking the tone of his speech. He is fighting the liquor power in politics, and, just as the tariff policy will be determined by the national fight, so will the influence of the saloon be settled in our State affairs by the outcome of the gubernational contest. Mr. Miller's anti-saloon platform and the determined attitude of the Republican convention on the subject have materially lessened the strength of the Prohibitionists here. General Knapp claims that 25,000 is a liberal estimate of the Prohibition vote in November. Four years ago St. John came within half a dozen votes of that number, but in the gubernational fight two years ago the Prohibitionists ran their vote up to 36,473, and last fall in the contest for Secretary of State 5,000 more votes were added to their column. Of course the voting in a contest for an insignificant office is of little weight as an index in a presidential canvass, save to show the increasing tendency to temperance legislation among Republican voters. Warner Miller's courageous attitude on this question satisfies the demands of everybody whose views fall short of absolute probibition, for it is conceded that his election means the last of the liquor

within reasonable limits. All these uncertain elements in the canvass indicate that a great deal of scratching is going to be done in this State. General Knapp, the head of the State committee, tells me that he has the names and addresses of over 5,000 Dem-These have been forwarded to him by the various town committees, and more are coming in daily. The lists from some of the interior towns are surprisingly long, and, estimating that the chairmen have been able to ascertain only half the changes, the result would indicate that 10,000 new voters had come into the Republican column. These lists do not include this city or Long island, where the number of tariff converts is even larger. Mr. Blaine's vote in this city reached 91,000, the highest ever cast below Harlem bridge. General Harrison's vote will be 20,000 larger than that. C. C. Shayne, the well-known fur manufacturer, who has never voted a Republican ticket vet. but will do so in November, has made a wager that General Harrison will poll over 100, 000. Mr. Shane has been canvassing the business-house districts, and says that he finds that he has more company than he expected in his march from the Democratic camp. It is probable that Chairman Quay will deal with the fight in this city personally, for he is having frequent conferences with the district leaders. With Warner Miller adding to the Republican vote in the interior and Quay pulling down the Democratic majorities here the Democrats will

power in New York politics and its restriction

have to do some hard fighting to save themselves from defeat. Chairman Quay is not giving himself any uneasiness over Brice's endeaver to carry Illinois and Michigan, and says that the Republicans out that way can easily take care of themselves. Quay is putting in his hard work within half a day's journey of City Hall square. He left for Washington yesterday. Colonel Dudley has

also gone there, leaving Mr. Clarkson alone at

headquarters. Gen. Hovey and Workingman Theebe.

Cincennati Commercial Gazetta. The gubernaturial contest in Indiana between Colonel Matson and General A. P. Hovey has awakened quite an interest among the workingmen, who have been making some inquiry as to the position that Mr. Matson assumed during the contest between Thombe and Carlisle in Congress. Mr. Thorbe, the defeated workingman's candidate in the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, was on this side of the river yesterday, and was asked by a reporter to give some facts as to the position of the Democratic party in Congress, in reference to his contest with

Mr. Theebe was very outspoken and bitter about the conduct of the Democratic Congressmen from Indiana in the matter. Said he: "Senator Voorhees, in an interview with an Enquirer reporter at the Grand Hotel in November, 1886, said that if a contest was filed, whether the House was Republican or Democratic, I would

have a very slim chance of even gaining a hearing, much less a seat in Congress.' What did Colonel Matson do for you?" "Nothing," said Mr. Thoebe; "on the contrary, he did all he could against me. When I was given a hearing on the floor of the House Matson interrupted me and asked me whether I did not state the interview with Senator Voorhees too strongly. I answered: 'No, these are the words.' The fact is the interview with Voorhees appeared in the Enquirer on the 21st of November, 1886. Mr. Matson voted persistently against me being allowed a rehearing, and refused by his vote to allow a select committee of the House to be appointed to send for persons

and papers and employ a clerk to take testimony

"How did General Hovey vote upon the reso "He voted consistently every time to have chance. That is why I take such an interest in the workingmen of Indiana to vote for General Hovey for Governor. He treated me fairly and squarely. All the Democratic Congressmen in Indiana voted against me. In the beginning Bynum and Shively, representing manufacturing districts in Indiana, voted for the minority report to reopen the case, and then went back on the thing and voted contrary. I take more interest in Indiana than any other State, because I spent fourteen years of my best time there-twelve years at Evansville, adjoining the county from which General Hovey hails. Besides, five of my children were born in Evensville, and I still own the home that we lived in there. The workingmen of Indiana know that I have been connected with labor organizations and did everything that I could to advance their interests. There is no State in the Union where laboring men take a more lively interest in elections than they do in Indiana, and they turn out in force at the polis. The State has a large common school fund, and the workingmen appreciate what is being done for them. I hope that they will do all they can to help General

A Campaign of Intellect in Kentucky. Louisville Letter in New York Sun.

The most rancorous contest that has been wit

nessed in the State for years is the one going on

Hovey in his fight, for by helping him they help

one who takes a great interest in their welfare."

in the Eleventh district between Gen. Frank Wolford and Judge Frank Finley. Both are rough-and-tumble fighters from away back, and have at their tongues' end a vocabulary of coarse and vulgar epithets, which they are using with great volubility and varied success. General Wolford was a Democratic member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, and Judge Finley is a Republican member of the Fiftieth. Wolford is an historic and somewhat heroic figure. He won high praise for dash and courage in the Mexican war, and added to his laurels in our civil conflict. In reckless gallantry be had no superior, while his moral firmness was illustrated and established by his refusal to recognize Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the fortitude with which be bore proscription and imprisonment in consequence. His famous letter to Lincoln on the subject is a model of rough rhetoric and manly defiance. It seems, too, that a recklessness similar to that which marked his conduct on battle-fields. and which has covered his body with scars, is shown in his political conflicts. He makes charges against his opponents with the same unflinching daring that he made more savage ones against the serried ranks of Morgan's cavalry. On one occasion his competitor, who was a Republican, spoke of the magnanimity of Grant toward Lee, and the mercy of the government toward Jefferson Davis. Wolford saw that it had its effect upon the crowd, and when he rose to reply he declared that bis opponent was ignorant of the history of his country; that the government hung Jeff Davis at Fortress Monroe, and that Grant had Lee shot after his surrender at Appomattax Court-house. His opponent protested in vain. Wilford turned to a Democratic committeeman on the platform, and asked him if he had not read a full account of the execution of both Davis and Lee in the papers. The witness replied that he had, and that every word of Wolford's statement was true. He has no difficulty in securing witnesses to substantiate all he says, and has them always ready at hand. A few days ago he met Finley on the stump; and during his speech !

charged that Finley had openly favored the establishment of bar-rooms in every precinct, to be run by the government, where whisky was to be sold at a profit sufficient only to pay the salary of the barkeeper and the rent of the shanty. Finley dented the charge, declared he had never conceived such and idea, and esid whoever made it was a liar. "You did say so," said Wolford, "and I have letters in my pocket to prove it."

"Produce the letter," said Finley in a rage, "for I say it is an infamous lie!" "I will when I think proper," replied Wolford. Finley went on to denounce Wolford, and charged that when he was in Congress he kept all the postage stamps sent him by his constituents and sold them; that he sold the seed given him by the government for distribution, and never sent any to the people; that he never washed his face, but took soap and everything else he could get from the government, sold it and put the money in his pocket.

Wolford remained silent, and the growd thought the old warrior was downed. But after absenting himself from the stand a few moments he returned, read a letter from a man in the town where Finley lived proving his assertion about the national bar-room business, and then walking up to Finley, told him his charge about the seed and stamps was false, and that he (Finley) was "a scoundrel and a coward.

California Will Go Republican.

Senator Stanford, in Paris Cable Special to New York There are special reasons which lead me to think that California will go for Harrison and Morton this autumn. Other countries may, and probably will, adopt the improved agricultura implements which have made our State a great wheat growing center. That would seriously interfere with our wheat industry. But we have another industry, still in its infancy, with which nothing can ever interfere—that is, raising fruits. I believe that by degrees California will change its wheat farms into vineyards and orchards. As regards all the conditions for producing superior grades of fruits and wines we have almost a patural monopoly. But, as I said, these resources are but at the commencement of their development, and the State's highest interests call for protection against the -importation of foreign wines and dried ruits. This consideration is of immense mportance, and will, I think, be sufficient to insure a Republican majority. Many prominent Democrats are leaving their party on this ground. Ex-Governor Downey, of Los Angeles, has declared for Harrison; so has ex-Congressman Bartley Henley, of Mendocino, and Mr. DeBath Shord, a large wine producer, of Los Angeles. That shows how the tide is turn-

"But will not these losses be balanced by defections from the Republican ranks due to other

"To be perfectly fair, I must concede that Republicans in California will suffer from two causes. First, the Prohibition movement is of onsiderable importance, and of course draws principally from our side; and secondly the American party, for the restriction of immigration, will take a certain number of votes from Harrison. If Cleveland carries the State it will be for those two reasons; but I don't believe he will carry it."

How General Hovey Feels.

Interview in Pittsburg Dispatch. Wherever I have gone my receptions have, been most enthusiastic. More than 60,000 people greeted me in the mass-meeting at Indianapolis, and at least 30,000 came to see me in my little town of Mt. Vernon. I am told that Mr. Matson has been speaking to small crowds, but am not sure of this. I estimate that eighttenths of the 70,000 soldiers in the State will vote the Republican ticket. My service pension bill was indersed by the veterans at Colum-bus. I commanded 19,000 Indiana boys in one battle in the late war, and I think my army record is pretty fair. I expect to go back to Indiana again before election time. My leave of absence has expired and I am returning to Washe ington, confident that not only the Republicad State ticket will be elected in Indiana, but Har rison will carry all the Northern States

The Big New York Meeting.

New York Special. The big Blaine meeting at the Polo grounds. on Sept. 29, is not in the hands of the national committee, but of the Harlem Republican Club. It promises to be an enormous success. The following speakers have already signified their willingness to supplement Mr. Blaine's speech Governor Forsker, of Ohio; Stewart L. Woods ford, of New York: John Finerty, of Chicagos Congressman Ben Butterworth, of Ohio; Gen. Adam King, of Maryland; Col. W. C. Plummer, of Dakota; Congressman W. E. Mason, of Chicago; Hon. Wm. McKinley, jr., of Obio; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Hon. H. Tennery, of

Brocklyn.

THE CASE OF MAJOR M'CLURE. The Wife of His Chief Clerk Appears and Defends the Honesty of Her Husband

Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer. An interesting case is now before the military affairs committee of the House and Senate. has, like many other claims that come before Congress, a dash of romanticism, and many novelist or dramatist has created a plot on material far less than is to be found here. When the war broke out, Col. Daniel McClure, of Indisnapolis, a paymaster in the army, and now one of the assistant paymasters-general on the active list, was stationed in Texas. He had in his possession at that time \$10,000 in gold belonging to the government, and after the outs break of hostilities he managed to send it North in safety. The Colonel lost every cent of hi own property, valued at \$11,000, but protecte the government. During the war McClure's pay district embraced the States of Ohio. dians, Illinois and Wisconsin, his headquarters being at Indianapolis. From Jan. 1, 1862 to Jan. 31, 1886, he disbursed \$89,000,000, and when his accounts were finally closed they were found to balance with the exception of \$33.8434 and for which he and his sureties were held re-

sponsible. It is this amount for which he now asks relief. Seven years after the war closed, in Julya 1872, the accounting officers of the Treasury startled him with a request for the payment of \$33,000, the amount charged against him. The principal items constituting this deficiency were, from Major Stevenson, and \$4,900 from Major Hanns, all paymasters. The balance in dispute was easily accounted for. McClure was positive he had not received this money, and in 1874 Congress passed a bill giving him power to go to the Court of Claims for relief. It was the in ention of Congress, and the report shows it, to have the court pass on the claim more as a board of arbitration than a judicial tribunal, but the court held that the wording of the act was defective, and declined to arbitrate. They passed upon the sums making the difference between \$31,000 and \$33,000, and for which it was plain McClure was not responsible, but still left him liable for \$31,000. An appeal to the Supreme ourt of the United States affirmed the decision of the court below. McClure came back to Congress, and in the Forty-ninth Congress both Houses passed bills for his relief. They died on the calendar. In this Congress both houses have favorably reported the bill. The question to be considered by the committee was whether McCinre had received the money and embezzled it, and, if it had been stolen from him, whether he had been perligent. On the first point the committee of the Forty-ninth Congress came to the conclusion that he was an honorable man and the victim of misplaced confidence. Their report, which has been readopted without change by the committee, has this eignificant paragraphs His principal clerk was a Mr. Eugene L. Violland, who had been in his service since 1860, and so continued to 1865. It is a circumstance to be remarked upon rather, perhaps, than being remarkable, and vet bearing, too, some of the marks of a suspicious coincidence, that no discrepancies occurred in the Colonel's accounts covering a disbursement of immense sums, either before Mr. Violland's service began or after it terminated. All of these discrepancies

still unfortunate, to say the least of it, for the greeable suggestions it gives rise to. The intimation is plain enough here that the committee believe that Violiand may be regarded with suspicion. At all events they ene tirely exonerated McClure. The report to the present House was drawn by Representative Maish, of Pennsylvania. The only doubt in his mind was as to Violland's complicity, but the evidence, which was all put in by McClure,

happened to occur during his term, a state of facts.

we again repeat, consistent with his innocence, bu

seemed so conclusive on that point that Mr. Maish made a favorable report. A few days ago Mr. Maish was sitting in his committee room, when an elderly lady entered. She introduced herself as Mrs. Violland, the wife of the Colonel's former clerk. She said she had only recently heard of the report which reflected on her busband. She characterized the insinuation as infamous, and claimed to be able to show that Violland was entirely innocent if only given time. She asked Mr. Maish to hold up the report till she could submit certain evidence, as she was determined to clear her husband's name. Now, if after all these years it should be found that Violland is not guilty. wouldn't the case have rather a dramatic aspect

for Colone! McCluret His Own Best Advocate.

New York Mail and Express. Gen. Harrison continues to be his own besi advocate, and is displaying more and more o his manifold qualifications as the chosen and responsible leader of his party-the only leader for whose utterances the party is responsible.

A Note of Alarm.

New York Sun (Dem.)